

TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOW FORMED BY IT SO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES INDIVIDUALLY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

**SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 19, 1839.**

(Whole No. 993.)

## Miscellaneous

...the ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

The wolf touched the sheep and was hastily dispatched to his truck. The Major, however,



"We must board," said our commander, and a quarter of an hour's canoeing in which all

COLLECTIONS OF THE ALHAMBRA.  
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SKECHDOGE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SHEEP-SHOOTER.

...of the Administration of which I have already  
...on numerous occasions to the Public. I used to  
...pass much of my time in the beautiful Hall of the

...should. For it is only  
...recollection of the  
...for whom gratitude



banquet bar to exert those fascinating powers which were the delight of brilliant circles, and who will over-really with enthusiasm, the happy evening passed in listening to her strains in the moon-lit halls of the Alhambra.

GEORGE CRAYON.

## General Intelligence.

**Steamboat Law.**—The owners of the steamboat, New Haven, were tried in the Circuit Court of New York, for an infringement of the act of Congress, for using ropes instead of iron chains for steering; and the jury returned a verdict against them of \$300 in favor of the United States, being the penalty fixed by the act. A similar verdict was given in the case of the steamboat, Providence. Both cases will be carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington.

**Steamships.**—According to the Army and Navy Commission of the 10th inst., the proposed design of the board of officers, engineers, and engineers, built at Washington, have been approved by the department. Two steamships are to be immediately commenced, one at New York, the other at Philadelphia. They are to be of the same size and model, and as nearly alike as every respect possible except the engines. One of them is to be fitted with two inclined engines of the best stroke; the other is to have vertical engines of the same power of seven feet stroke. The hull of each is made of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 220 feet.  
Beam, 30 "  
Depth of hold, 24 "  
Tonnage, 1,000 tons measurement.

A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, of the 16th inst. says:

"Foreigners daily arrive from the Red Sea, from Europe. The journey through the desert will be performed with all the conveniences of European travelling. A voyage from Bombay to a point will shortly be a party of pleasure. This year eight hundred Europeans crossed the desert, and next year the number will probably double. A regular English coach line will shortly be established between Alexandria and Suez. In the course of a few years, the desert will be traversed by omnibuses and wagons."

**Cheering prospects in Mississippi.**—We learn, with great pleasure, by accounts from Vicksburg of the 10th, and from Columbus of the 20th, that there have been heavy and very opportune rains, so that the cotton crop is now more promising than ever known. The blooms are fast putting out, of an unusual size and much earlier than common. From every part of the State, from north and east Mississippi, especially from Lowndes Co., Ala., the accounts are of a most favorable character. There will also be a heavy yield of wheat crops. So that Mississippi, with her great staple, may now count on being relieved from all pecuniary embarrassment. The Mississippi is high, and full of boats doing an active business.

The New York Evening Post mentions a singular fact in relation to a light house in Chautauque county, New York;—that the light is maintained by natural gas issuing from a rock. The Post says: "The light-house at Barcelona, in Chautauque county, New York, is lighted by natural gas, which issues from a fissure in the rock near the shore. The supply is never failing, and no light is lost in winter. A ride near the shore has been made over one of the fissures in the rock, by which the gas is conveyed in pipes to the light-house. The Buffalo Advertiser reminds us that there are gas springs similar to those at Portland in Barcelona, in the neighborhood of Fredonia, a few miles from Barcelona, and that the supply of gas from them has been used for lighting the village. But few have any knowledge of the fact above mentioned. It is certainly curious that gas of so pure a quality should issue from the earth in such quantities and for such a length of time."

**Value of the Coal Trade.**—The immense value of the coal trade to the city of Philadelphia, is shown in the following statement of the comparative number of arrivals at that port during the first six months of 1837, 1838, and 1839.

	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
In 1837	207	1,118	1,325
In 1838	205	3,540	4,045
In 1839	235	4,234	4,469

Showing an increase in the total of arrivals of 1839 over those of 1838 of 714 vessels, and an increase over 1837 of 2,144.

It will be observed that for every foreign arrival during the last six months there have been no less than twenty coastwise arrivals, and of the latter perhaps nine-tenths have been vessels employed in the transportation of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to other ports. Here is a domestic commerce in a single item which is of itself sufficient to sustain a large city.

An inmate of the county poor house by the name of Bartow has become suddenly rich by the decision of the Court of Chancery giving him a title to some of the property on Main street, lying between the Mansion House and the little Buffalo creek. Another instance of fortunate vagaries in the fact, that an indigent young man, a journeyman cabinet maker, who died three years ago, was buried at the expense of a distant relative in this city. A letter has been received within a day or two inquiring whether he left a will, as a recent legacy has been left him, or his heirs, a fortune of \$100,000. —*Buffalo Republican.*

The Hon. AUGUSTINE SMITH CLAYTON, one of Georgia's most distinguished citizens, died at his residence in Athens on the 21st ult., after a very protracted illness. He was for many years Judge of the Western Circuit of that State, and in 1832 he was chosen a representative in Congress. He was a native of Virginia, where he was born in the year 1792, but came early to Georgia, and was among the first graduates of the Georgia University. He was distinguished for his social qualities, for flowing wit, and correct literary taste. —*Pendleton Messenger.*

Col. William Alston, a revolutionary soldier, one of the most wealthy men in this state, and father of Joseph Alston, a former Governor of South Carolina, died recently in Charleston at the age of 83. —*Id.*

We see that some of our brethren of the press are inclined to do us the honor overmuch, in supposing that the opinion we have expressed on the subject of the next presidential election indicate the views of Mr. Calhoun on that question. We know nothing of Mr. Calhoun's opinions on the subject, except what may be possibly be inferred from his published speeches. For all that we have said, we are not responsible, having held no con-

sultation on the subject, with Mr. Calhoun or any one else. With that distinguished gentleman, we have, in general, (though not always,) concurred on political questions, but the *Messenger* is the index of no man's opinions but our own. —*Id.*

**The Juice of the Grape a Blessing.**—An oriental traveller writing for the New York Observer, furnishes a reason, which we have not before met with, why the juice of the grape was and still is thought such a blessing in Palestine. He says: "It is one of the cheapest and best articles of food, being boiled down to the consistency of thick molasses. Wine is quite a minor object in the cultivation of the vine. Grapes raising, and the other articles just described eaten with bread, form a large part of the diet of the peasant. The name of the grape in Arabic is *indie*, which is the word used in the Koran for the expression translated 'flowing like milk and honey.' This fact before mentioned, explains the importance of the grape in the daily life of the people, and the reason why the juice of the grape was and still is thought such a blessing in Palestine. For more than the ordinary belief that it is a very nutritious and abundant for food and drink, it is a source of pleasure."

Mr. Fairbanks Cooper, is driving a whole-sale business in the way of libel suits. He has had three editors under the hatchet and is probably ready to dispose of as many more in the same way. In the last Cooperstown (Otsego county) Republican, there is a paragraph which states, that the Grand Jury of that county, had just found bills for libel, at the instigation of Mr. Cooper—against Mr. Webb, editor of the *Cooperstown Enquirer*, Mr. Wood, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, and Mr. Pellet, editor of the *Chenango Telegraph*. Mr. Cooper, it is clear, is a dangerous man to handle, and those who intend to speak of him according to his deserts, should deal with him as the *Id.* and *Id.* Mr. Edgingham. —*N. Y. Ez.*

We are authorized to state that the Bank of Hamburg has declared a dividend of ten dollars and fifty cents per share, payable on or after the 27th instant, being six per cent for the last six months, and fifteen per cent actual dividend; in all 21 per cent on the present capital of \$300,000. The new stockholders, come into the concern July 1st. Making the capital then \$500,000. The \$200,000 new stock is payable Nov. 1st, with interest. —*Augusta Sentinel.*

**Yeracity.**—We do not know when our pride and personal character was so much hurt as last week, when we were asked by a subscriber, after our paper had been issued, to give him privately, a true statement of the Virginia elections. This request was made, as he said, that he might learn the result of the election; for I see you and the *Sentinel* make statements at far apart as the east is from the west, and I know it is the custom of editors to hold out false lights to the people. When we forget that truth and falsehood are antipodes—when we lose sight of honor and a good name—then it will be time for any man to inquire privately, if we did not tell a lie publicly. We are aware that the opinion is prevalent that editors hold out "false lights" to the people; but we claim to be kindred with such spirits; they are not "brother editors," and we hope the public will make that discrimination hereafter, which the characters of the different newspapers of the day demand. As well might the public accuse all professors of Christianity of hypocrisy, because occasionally you come across a sanctified hypocrite in the "livory of heaven," as all editors of being liars because some have no regard for truth. —*Cadiz O. Organ.*

**Remarkable Escape.**—On the passage of the Ship *Anaxander*, from New Orleans to New York, a young lad about fourteen years, from a naturally frolicsome and mischievous disposition, became so troublesome in his pranks, that it was threatened by the Captain if they were continued, that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed however, and at his next offence was put in the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bung hole for the admission of air. That night the ship encountered a violent storm, and in a sudden lurch, the cask containing the boy, rolled over into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board. Fortunately the cask struck bang up, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the beach at Cape St. Blas. Here the boy made desperate efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows however, strolling on the beach, were attracted to the cask, and in walking around it, one of the number it being fly time, switched her tail into the bung hole, which the lad grasped with a desperate resolution. The cow bellowed and set off for life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it, as we say, into a cocked hat. The boy thus providentially released, was discovered by some fishermen on the Point and taken into Apalachicola, where a small collection being made for him, he was enabled to proceed North by the way of Columbus. —*St. Joseph Times.*

**A Region of Springs.**—At the village of East Liberty, in Logan county, Ohio, there are numerous fountain wells and springs, a short description of which may, perhaps, to the philosophic mind, be a matter of amusement and interest. East Liberty has something of an elevated station, lying in the eastern part of that county, between the head waters of Miller creek and Darby, which streams empty into the Scioto at least forty miles apart, and here their sources are nearly together. As we before said, the site of the village is considerably elevated, yet it is on the very frontier of an extensive plain, eastward, southeast, northeast. To the southwest, the country is generally undulating and in the vicinity of Mad river it is considerably hilly. About four years since a well was dug in the village by Mr. John Mathias, to the depth of thirty three or thirty four feet, when a large stream of water burst within a few feet from the bottom of the well; and such was the rapidity of its flow, that in less than three minutes it filled the well nearly to the top; as it approached the surface it rose gradually slower, but ran over the top, and still continued to rise in a large stream.

Subsequently there have been six or seven other wells dug in various parts of the town, and all of which rose and ran in the same manner of the first one described; and indeed every well dug in the vicinity is a fountain. The method of walling these wells is to throw in stones promiscuously, until they fill them nearly to the top, and from thence commence the wall. Thus we can have a delightful stream of cold water in every citizen's door yard. But I will mention another phenomenon. In the early part of May last, about a quarter of a mile above the town, on the bank of the Otter creek, large springs spontaneously burst out in a place where there had been no water run, except a little oozing out of the banks. The spring sent forth muddy water for some days, but at length

it became clear, and during the present dry season flowed with undiminished fullness, sufficiently to supply the gristmill situated in the limits of the town. But of late the citizens began to find their fountains diminished in force, but attribute it to dry weather. This spring, however, was found to increase in fullness, and a larger stream to flow from it, notwithstanding the long and increasing drought. But on building a dam and raising the head of the spring about three feet, all the wells in the town were found to raise simultaneously and to flow with their usual vigor. —*Hellefontaine Gas.*

**A Premium Offered.**—Ten dollars will be paid by the editor of the *Watchman* of the South to the author of the best approved hymn, not exceeding six stanzas, and written for the approaching semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Manuscripts to be forwarded, free of postage, before the first day of Sept. next, to the Rev. Dr. Baxter and Graham, at Prince Edward C. H., Va., who are the judges in the case. All MSS. to remain at the disposal of the editor.

Each manuscript ought to contain in a sealed envelope the name of the author. Editors friendly to the object will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

From the Boston Courier.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It is known that my name has been presented to the public, by a meeting of members of the Legislature of the State, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election. As it has been expected that a convention would be held in the autumn of this year, composed of delegates from the several States, I have hitherto thought proper not to anticipate, in any way, the results of the convention. But I am now out of the country, not to return, probably, much earlier than the period fixed for the meeting of the convention, and I do not know what events may occur in the meantime which, if I were at home, might demand immediate attention from me. I desire, moreover, to act no part which may tend to prevent a cordial and effective union among those whose object, I trust, is to maintain unimpaired the Constitution of the country, and to uphold all its great interests by a wise, prudent, and patriotic administration of the Government. These considerations have induced me to withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of President at the next election.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

London, June 12, 1839.

## OUR UNIVERSITY.

We give some further account of the leading incidents at the late Commencement, with which we were not furnished at our last publication, and for which we are chiefly indebted to the "Register" of Saturday last.

The public exercises, which commenced on Monday, the 24th ult., were continued on each day till the evening of Thursday. On Monday evening the following young gentlemen, selected from the Freshman Class, declaimed on the subjects specified, viz:

Peter Holmes, (Southampton, Va.), "Trimbles on the Amendment to the Constitution."  
Robert Campbell, (Marengo, Ala.), "Marlow on State Sovereignty."

William M. Barrow, (Edenton), on the Metempsychosis.

Thomas J. Morison, (Sampson county), "Menace on the Public Defaulter."

Ashly W. Spaight, (Selma, Ala.), "Fish's Vindication of the Rights of Man."

William F. Martin, (Elizabeth City), "Clay on the new Army Bill."

John B. Smith, (Granville county), on the sublime and beautiful.

On Tuesday evening, there was a declamation again by the following members of the Sophomore Class:

William J. Clark, (Raleigh) Eulogy on Captain Nathaniel Hale.

Francis M. Pearson, (Anson County) Kennedy on the Appropriation Bill.

Robert Strange, (Fayetteville), Custis on the benefits of the American Constitution.

Atlas O. Harrison, (Raleigh), on "Female Education."

Joseph J. Norcott, (Greenville), Prentice on the recent Defalcations.

William F. Dancy, (Tarborough), Peyton on the "Removal of the Deposites."

John W. Cameron, (Moore), on the "Somnum Bonum."

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the Annual Address was pronounced before the two Literary Societies by the Hon. Bedford Brown; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the address to the Alumni of the University was delivered to Hugh McQueen, Esq. Both Addresses are spoken of in the highest terms.

On Wednesday evening, the following Representatives of the two Literary Societies delivered original Speeches, viz:

Francis H. Hawks, (Washington), on the influence of Literature on the destiny of Man.

John A. Lillington, (Wilmington), on the tendency of Revolutions.

David A. Barnes, (Northampton county), on Popular Education.

Calvin H. Wiley, (Guilford county), on the durability of our Political Institutions.

Willis H. McLeod, (Johnston county), on Slavery.

Isam W. Garrott, (Wake county), on the Literature of the United States.

These Orations were highly creditable to the speakers and elicited the hearty applause of the audience.

Thursday was commencement day, and the following was the order of the Exercises, viz:

## FORENOON.

Prayer.

Oration—On the officious interference of Government—by Jarvis Buxton, (Fayetteville.)

Oration on the influence of Science upon individual happiness—by Dennis D. Ferbee, (Currituck county.)

Oration—On the indissoluble connection between Liberty and Law—by Walter A. Huske, (Fayetteville.)

Oration on the tendency of our Government to Democracy—by John N. Barkdale, (Rutherford, Tennessee.)

## AFTERNOON.

Oration—On North Carolina and Thomas Jefferson—by Thomas D. Meares, (Wilmington.)

Oration—on the liberty of the Press—by Isaac N. Tillet, (Camden county.)

Valedictory Orations—by Alpheus Jones, (Wake county.)

Report on the Public examination.

Degrees conferred.

Prayer.

The Orations delivered on this occasion by the Senators exhibited an unusual degree of talent, and

many of them of high moral and intellectual attainments. They gave marked evidences of having been well taught, and of having minds thoroughly disciplined by the laborious study of a Collegiate course, and of being prepared to act well their several parts on the great theatre of life.

The Senior Class consisted of C. M. Avery, of Burke, John T. Barkdale, of Rutherford, Tenn., W. P. Brown, of Caswell, Jarvis Buxton, of Fayetteville, Richard S. Donnell, of Craven, Dennis D. Ferbee, of Currituck, J. L. Ferbee, of Nash, Tenn., James H. Headen, of Chatham, Walter A. Husky of Fayetteville, Alpheus Jones, of Wake, Angus C. McNeill, of Robeson, Thomas D. Meares of Wilmington, and Isaac N. Tillet, of Camden—on each of whom the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

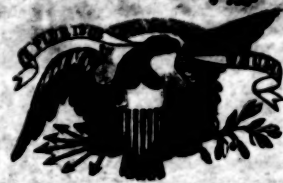
The first distinction in scholarship was awarded to Alpheus Jones—the second to Angus C. McNeill—the third to Jarvis Buxton, R. S. Donnell, and Dennis D. Ferbee.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen, Alumni of the Institution, viz: James W. Osborne, of Charlotte, Henry L. Toole of Washington, Ralph H. Graves of Chapel Hill, James C. Smith, of Fayetteville, Horace L. Roberts of Granville, William F. Bond, of Bertie, John Graham Tall, M. D. of Kingston, John A. Denny, M. D. of Granville, Robert A. Ezell, of Northampton, Rev. Wm. N. Mebane, Rev. Thomas Jones, Rev. John C. Hampton; and on the Rev. Drury Laey, of this City.

The Degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church in this City, and on the Rev. Alexander Wilson, Principal of the Caldwell Institute, Greensborough Guilford county.

After conferring the Degrees, an Address was delivered by the President Governor Swain, chiefly in reference to the improving condition of the University.

The proportion of the fair sex, who graced the scene with their presence, was unusually large. It is gratifying to perceive that each succeeding year imparts to this interesting celebration a fresh degree of attraction—a circumstance indicative of an improved tone of feeling, which promises the most auspicious results to the State.



## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1839.

**To Correspondents.**—We acknowledge the receipt of several communications and lately a letter from Randolph giving some particulars of the past life and conduct of the hiring publisher of the *Ashboro' paper*; they are deservedly exciting—but the subject is so small, that it seems to us very much like impaling a fly. We are reluctant to trouble our readers with such matter if it can be avoided, and therefore withhold them from publication for the present.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Political contests very frequently produce high excitements, and are sometimes carried to a violent extent, at such times especially, a man's public life and character are considered, and justly so, as they always ought to be, open to discussion and free for examination, and close scrutiny, affording a target for his opponent to fire at;—but we have yet to learn that the fact of a man's becoming a Candidate for a station in the gift of the people, furnishes any right or privilege to others, to attack his private and personal concerns,—to leave the legitimate ground of public character, and assail, with malicious and slanderous charges, his domestic relations,—invading the sanctity of private life to accomplish ends in contests, which are exclusively of a political nature, and ought to be so maintained. Such conduct can be accounted for only in one of two ways:—as being either the result of vindictive malice, seeking to gratify private animosity by such means as honorable and high-minded men would hold in scorn;—or as the desperate resort of partizan feeling, seeking to sustain a weak cause, not by fair and right exertions, which cannot effect the purpose, but by any means whatever.

The conduct of many of the opposition—especially of some of its leaders—towards Mr. Fisher, has been marked with a degree of unfairness and illiberality—to speak mildly—which we have never seen equalled in a contest of this kind. At first, they opposed him on the ground of his political opinions,—his preference for Van Buren and the Sub Treasury,—when he had so clearly answered these objections that no man could wilfully misunderstand, and they were silenced on these points; they then take a new ground and denounce him because he refuses to come out and pledge himself unconditionally to Henry Clay, without reserve and entirely; as if slavish devotion to men is not destructive of adherence to principles.

The only possible relation that a Representative in Congress could have to the Presidential election would be to give his vote in case the election devolved on the House, and then, what has his private preferences to do with it?—Every many of Republican principles would feel himself bound to carry out the will of a majority of the State he represents, by giving his vote to determine the one vote, as the majority in the State had voted. So Mr. Fisher has declared that he would act, if the necessity occurred. And in this case what matters it who he privately prefers? His opponents not being able to find any thing that would be objectionable to the people of the District—though doubtless much that is so to some of them—in the past political course, or present principles of Mr. Fisher, are silent on his public life and character, and turn to assail his private concerns.—In doing this, besides many slanderous tales, adapted to produce effect in the different parts of the District where they are secretly promulgated, they have taken up, and are industriously misrepresenting and entirely perverting the facts of his connection

with a claim in Mississippi urged for certain law infractions.

To inform the public and correct the misapprehensions which these tales have produced, we have been obliged to publish them, and to state that the Editor of the *Watchman* takes up the subject, and in a spirit of fair dealing, files off from the facts therein contained, and publishes reports made before the claim was understood, and makes known his intention to produce hereafter a report made by Mr. Fisher a Senator from Mississippi, which will show Mr. Fisher has mentioned in his publication as having been compounded of newspaper slang and glib trash, and which has been since proven to be false in many points. And for what does the Editor produce these things? He says, in the last paper, "The objection is not the justice of these claims,—we freely admit that many of these people have been badly used by the Government,"—if he does not question their justice, for what is he publishing false statements and reports concerning them? If he wishes to give the truth, and the whole truth as every conscientious witness is bound to do, why does he not go for the facts to the report and documents of the Government, able and responsible men, appointed by Congress to investigate the whole matter, which they did with legal form and precision, assisted by the United States Attorney? In all the examinations which they made, the result was a full and triumphant establishment of the justice of the claims, so that the claimants now ask no favor from Congress, but demand a right, which they can maintain in law.

The Editor of the *Watchman* displays ignorance of the facts, or wilfully misrepresents in saying, that there is any important action yet to be had in Congress on these claims,—the appointing Commissioners to investigate and decide on their justice, was, he must see, a decisive action, since their report will be fully credited and acted on by Congress without hesitation.—All the remarks of the *Watchman* are sufficiently answered by Mr. Fisher's publication itself;—we have referred to the matter more to call attention to the kind of objections urged against Mr. Fisher, than for any other else—they are a specimen of the libelous, unfair, and we leave it to unprejudiced men to say, whether honorable and to defeat his action,—but it is generally the case, their efforts of this kind have recoiled upon their own heads—they have really assailed the private and unimpeached character of Mr. Fisher, but their darts striking harmlessly upon him, have fallen back and pierced themselves. The friends of Dr. Henderson—against whom personally we have nothing to say, for we shall not imitate the example of his friends in assailing private character—after failing in all their attempts to convict Mr. Fisher of political inconsistency, finding that their caucus dictation could not command the support of freedom, as they expected it would, drop all objections on the ground of principle, and make their issues on private questions of a personal nature.—Is this the way to discuss before Freedom the merits and qualifications of candidates for a high station? Is it not an insult on the understandings of honest, and unprejudiced men to suppose that their judgments and suffrage can be controlled by such shuffling arts? The support of freedom is neither to be commanded by Caucus dictation, nor obtained by means such as concerted attacks on private character or the slanderous abuse of hirings.—In electing a man to represent them, the people inquire, is he capable, honest, and politically sound.—Those are the points, and they are considered and decided the result, notwithstanding any efforts which may be made to call attention from them, and focus false issues.

## MEXICO AND TEXAS.

It has been some time rumored that Mexico intended, now that her home difficulties are settled, to invade Texas. Late New Orleans papers mention the reputation of intelligence of a more definite character, and said to be entitled to credits that the Mexicans are making preparations to enter Texas from the Western border,—they are to rendezvous on the Brazos, and from thence proceed to sweep the country waging a war of extermination and destruction without regard to age or sex;—the main army to consist of 8,000 men, supported by cavalry on either side, making in all a force of not less than 12,000 men, the whole to be commanded by Bustamante, and assisted by the Santa Anna is to take the field at the head of 10,000 troops. No quarters and universal pillage is to be the watch-word. The campaign is to commence early in the Fall.

It is stated in a Western paper, the *Arkansas Gazette*, that John Ridge, known as one of the Choctaw chiefs, has been lately killed in the West by a way-laid and shot while on his return from Council.

A suggestion for the prevention of the explosion of steam boilers has been recently made by a gentleman of the name of Swager, who is reported to be one of the most experienced and intelligent steamboat captains on the Western waters. His plan is this: To make a hole half an inch in diameter in the top of each flue of the boiler, a convenient distance from the after end, insert a composition plug, that will not melt at the temperature of steam of 150 lbs. pressure.—Whenever the water gets below the top of the flue, or the steam is raised above that pressure, the plug will give way, and make a noise that will give warning of the danger. The metallic composition Mr. Swager says is known to every chemist, and has been introduced into France and other parts of Europe for the above purpose.

Some of the N. Orleans papers mention the occurrence of several cases of yellow fever, and Asiatic cholera in the City, which had terminated fatally.







